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VOL. XV, NO. 44.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.



GOOD ROADS

ROADS SHOULD BE DRAGGED
Systematic and Persistent Use of Drag Will Result in Very Great Amount of Improvement.

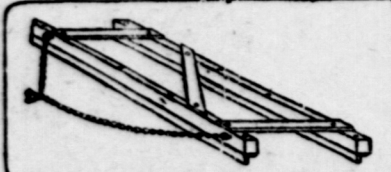
The great benefit to dirt roads from the systematic and persistent use of the road drag is certainly so plain in Illinois and other states this year that no sensible person can doubt that the use of the road drag should be provided for by law, says the Illinois Farmer. The systematic dragging of earth roads will result in much greater improvement than any other work on them costing the same. The road drag makes a very great improvement on all roads except those that are quite sandy. This year has demonstrated that nine-tenths of the roads of Illinois, Iowa, etc., can be made, by systematic dragging, as good as could well be desired for at least nine months of the year. Roads in Illinois and neighboring states that have been well dragged for three or four years past have been the summer better for both heavy traffic and automobiles than the brick or stone paved streets of the cities. It takes several years of systematic dragging to make earth roads as good as they can be made with the drag. Each year toughens and hardens the road and also lessens the necessary work with the drag.

Certainly every state with soil similar to that of Illinois should have a law requiring road officials to have the roads dragged whenever needed, of course providing for the payment for this work out of the road taxes. Both farmers and town people should begin work at once to secure such a law. It will take real work to get such a law for it will not make necessary high-priced engineers and commissions, or give room for big graft in any one spot. Fortunately the roads can be properly dragged by farmers and others and this road improvement can be made without taking it out of the hands of local officials who can be watched closely.

ROAD DRAG IS ALWAYS SHARP

Angle-Steel Frame of Worn-Out Grain Drill, Binder or Other Machine Will Answer Purpose.

The principle of the split-log road drag is a good one, but through its structural imperfections it fails to apply the principle effectively. It is crude, heavy, and the cutting edges soon wear dull. A good drag may be made from the angle-steel frame of a worn-out grain drill, binder or other



Ready to Put on the Road.

machine, writes Clyde W. Miller of Mahaska, Kan., in the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. Usually these frames have a number of holes in them and it is not much work to make the pieces into blades for the drag. The blades are bolted to 4 by 4s in the manner shown in the drawing. When made about seven feet long a team of horses will pull it handily, the driver riding.

MEANS OF PREVENTING DUST

Proper Spraying of Tar on Macadamized Roads Will Do Work Effectively—Roads Last Longer.

At the recent road conference in Paris it was decided that the proper spraying of tar on macadamized roads is an effective means of preventing dust. The method is largely used in France. About one-third of a gallon of tar is used for each square yard of surface. The roads last longer, and the cost of maintenance is reduced. In the United States oil is employed to a considerable extent to prevent dust and preserve the surface of roads. The oil is spread from carts, during the making of the road, to the amount of one or two gallons per square yard. The French road engineers recommend the planting of trees along roadsides as a means of preventing dust. In France all roads not less than 32 feet wide are required to have a single line of trees on each side, at distances apart varying from 16 to 32 feet.—Youth's Companion.

Preparing Garden Soil.
In preparing garden soil for late cabbage, celery and other late crops, work it down very fine and compact. Use the harrow, drag and roller for this purpose. If the soil is made very fine and compact, it will hold moisture to nourish the roots of the newly set plants.

Benefits of Good Roads.
Good roads annihilate distance and cancel space. They bring the farmer nearer the market and place the city man in closer touch with nature.

ORCHARD GLANINGS

TO BEAUTIFY YARD OR LAWN

Japanese Barberry or California Privet Will Soon Make Compact and Ornamental Hedge.

(By W. H. GRINSTEAD.)
It takes a number of years to get shade trees large enough to add to the beauty of a yard or lawn, but this is not the case with ornamental hedge. Japanese barberry or California privet will soon make a compact hedge and there is nothing which will add more to the bare landscape. In this latitude the fall of the year has been found a very satisfactory time to set hedges, though equal results may be had from spring planting. There is one very important thing that should be looked after when the plants are set, and that is the pruning. The ground should be prepared by plowing and manuring heavily with well rotted manure, a strip two feet wide, then set the plants six inches apart in this row, if it is to be a single row hedge.

If it is to be a double row hedge, set the plants eight inches apart in rows the same width so that the plants will miss or zig-zag. This will make a more compact hedge than the single row. In setting, never leave the whole shrub, but cut back to not more than three inches above the ground. This will cause it to branch at the ground and form a compact growth which can be pruned into shape the following winter and shortened up during the growing season so as to make a pyramidal shape.

When a shoot is noticed running up too high it should be pinched off, which will make it throw out branches at the bottom near the ground.

These hedges, when properly cared for after being put out right, will turn a dog or cat so compact and dense will be the growth. This plan of treatment is more especially for the California privet.

CARING FOR DWARF APPLES

New York Experiment Station Has Four Orchards in Different Parts of the Empire State.

The New York experiment station has four dwarf apple orchards in different parts of the state, three of which were planted to test the claims made for dwarf apples. These are the dwarf trees come in bearing earlier than standards; that orchard operations are more easily performed, and that the fruit is of higher color and better quality from dwarf trees. The three orchards have been planted five years, giving ample opportunity to find out whether these advantages are real in New York. The dwarfs do come in bearing somewhat earlier than the standards, but the difference is not appreciable from a financial standpoint. Instead of the cost of care being less for the dwarfs, it has been found to be considerably more in all of the orchards, and the most of dwarf trees is greater. There is no difference in color, size or flavor between the trees on dwarf and standard stocks in these orchards. Dis-



Apple Picker Used on Fruit Farm.

advantages of the dwarfs are that it is difficult to get trees on stocks known to be true dwarf or half dwarf, as the case may be; the loss of trees is much greater, and the trees are shorter lived. From the orchards in charge of the station there seems to be no future for dwarf trees in commercial orcharding in this state, or if at all, only as fillers, or, barely possibly in the growing of one or two varieties, as McIntosh and Lady, which seem to do rather better than other varieties on dark stocks.

Plum Raspberry.
Many berry growers report fine profits from growing black raspberries, or black caps, as familiarly known. This variety is from Northern New York and matures its entire crop in a short period. It is an early sort, with berries thick-skinned and very firm. The fruit is large and attractive. Readers, understand that black caps cannot be set in the fall, as are red varieties. Start them in the spring and keep them pinched back freely, so young canes do not gain more than two feet in height. This will keep the bushes snug and compact and obviate staking.

DAIRY

ADVANTAGE OF COW TESTING

Wide Difference in Product of Animals Shown by Trials Made at the Nebraska Station.

At the Nebraska experiment station the different cows in the dairy herd were tested. The result showed that there is a wide difference in the product of the cows of the same breed. We will not mention the breed under the experiment but will leave that matter as some might feel sensitive who may be breeding the same breed of cows.

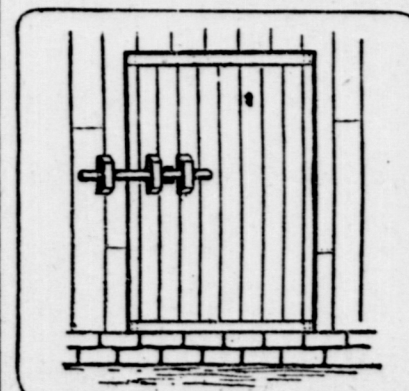
In the case mentioned it was found that one cow gave 12,959 pounds of milk during the period of lactation and the milk tested 3.46 butter fat. Another cow in the herd gave 1,797 pounds of milk during the period of lactation which tested 2.82 butter fat.

In figuring on the cost of producing, as an accurate account was kept of all the food each cow consumed, and the value of all the labor, bestowed in caring for and feeding the animals, it was found that the first cow returned \$4.17 for each dollar's worth of feed she consumed. On the other hand, the cow that gave 1,797 pounds of milk only returned 55 cents for each dollar's worth of feed she consumed. Now, it does not require an expert in figuring to prove the great value of testing the cows in the herd. This cow that only returned 55 cents for the dollar's worth of feed she consumed is not alone in that kind of business. There are by far too many cows kept that are not paying for their food. Let dairymen give this matter of testing more consideration and by all means weigh the milk; keep track of the amount of milk the cows give per day; per week; per month; and during the whole period of lactation.

HOME-MADE DOOR FASTENING

Hole Should Be Cut Through to Allow Opening From Either Side—Illustration Shows Plan.

A secure fastening for stable or other outside doors may be constructed as follows: Take three two by two shaped as shown in illustration, with a one by two inch cut in under side for slide to pass through, says the Iowa Homestead. The slide is



Fastener for Door.

made of a one by two-inch piece. A five-eighths by two-inch opening should be cut through the door just back of the slide and at our-inch pin driven through the slide, leaving a projection so that the door may be opened from either side.

Shelter for Feed.
It will pay to shelter the dairy feed just as much as it pays to shelter the dairy cows. Barns and silos save feed enough in a short time to pay for themselves. Rough feed is not going to be as cheap every year as it was during the winter of 1912-13.

DAIRY NOTES

Use a covered milk pail. The heavy milkster must also be a heavy eater. Rubbing witch hazel on a caked udder will often relieve it. After dirt has once gotten into milk it can never be entirely strained out. Sympathy goes a long way in getting best results from dairy cows. The curdy comb will do much to help the feed in improving the appearance of the herd.

Milk scales and the tester will be a certain standard by which the cows may be measured. The calves should have a good growing ration if they are expected to grow into large cows. Hurrying the cows when handling or driving them does not stimulate the milk flow but rather has the opposite effect.

The greater the variety and the richer the feeds given cows, the more and better manure can be had from the herd. The cow is a machine and a producer that can be made to do a great deal toward enriching her owner if properly handled. A gallon of 20 per cent cream will produce 17 pounds of butter fat. In a gallon of cream testing 30 per cent there are 25 pounds of fat.

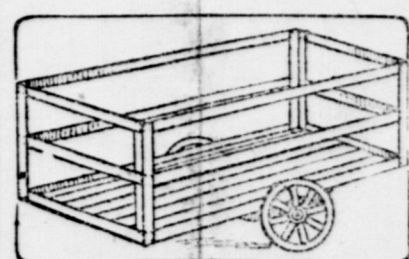
The feed that is wasted represents a waste of money also. Some people do not realize this, specially if that feed happens to be home grown.



HOG CHUTE MADE PORTABLE

Handy Device is Easily Arranged by Taking Couple of Old Clutivator Wheels and Axle.

Here is the handiest hog chute we ever have seen, and it can be arranged out of an ordinary chute, by taking a couple of clutivator or any other small wheels and putting them a little over midway of the floor from the rear end, says the Iowa Homestead. While any piece of strong timber will make a suitable axle for bearing up the chute, an axle from some old, discarded spring wagon or buggy will last practically a lifetime and prove much more satisfactory than a wood axle. When it is desired to move the chute, all that is necessary to tilt the rear end and push



A Portable Hog Chute.

the frame to the desired position, instead of the old, cumbersome method of tugging and dragging it around to where it was wanted. If the wheels are kept well greased or oiled, and if the chute is not too heavy, one can use it for moving heavy articles around that could not be carried by hand.

LOOKING AFTER YOUNG SOWS

Best Plan is to Have Them Farrow After Grass and Clover Start to Secure Good Pastureage.

In nearly all cases the first litter is the hardest to raise on the system of the dam and for this reason, if no other, the young sows should have special care. It is best, so far as can be done to have the young sows farrow after grass and clover have made a good start, as there are few things better, than plenty of good pastureage, to enable a dam to produce milk, and a young sow if she is to suckle her litter of pigs well, must have food well adapted to milk production. A sow should always be so gentle that in case it becomes necessary, she can be handled without unduly exciting her. It is never good policy to disturb a sow at farrowing, unless absolutely necessary. As a precaution against her eating her pigs, she should have a light opening ration for a few days before farrowing and then a bucket of warm slop ready for her whenever she gets up. Be careful about over-feeding her for the first three or four days and then gradually increase her rations until she is given all that she will readily eat up clean. After the pigs are a week old, she may be allowed the run of a pasture, feeding plop regularly at least two times a day and three times is still better. Be careful to feed regularly. Slop stuff, milk or wheat bran, oil meal and milk, are hard to beat and are all good foods for breeding sows.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Close quarters are not the thing for sheep, summer or winter.

As the hard work cases up on the horses, cut down their feed accordingly.

Sheep thrive wherever dry footing may be found. Keep them off the wet lands.

A long, rangy sow is fitted by nature to care for more pigs than a short, chunky one.

In the hog yard and pens cleanliness is not only next to godliness, but it is the price of profit.

Next to clover, rape and oats produced the largest number of pounds of pork per acre in a test.

Some men get into the sheep business by taking a small flock on shares, if a neighbor has too many.

Every successful swine breeder appreciates the value of good, strong and well matured breeding animals.

Many farmers will let the steer trample \$100 worth of feed into the mud rather than spend \$25 for a feed rack.

Good feeding during the breeding period is one of the essentials to the production of sound and vigorous ambs.

Never salt the horse's feed in the box. Place a big lump where he can reach it and he will take it when he needs it.

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Undertaking Department

We have just added an Undertaking Department to our business, and will carry a comprehensive line of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Suits, Wrappers and Dresses. Also have a Hearse in service, on call anywhere. Orders in this line given prompt and careful attention any hour day or night.

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SHANNON, MERCER & CO.
DEPOY, KENTUCKY

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Calton, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side. The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good."

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair. At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper.

WALLPAPER, AT ROARK'S

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1913.

Entered at the Greenville, Ky., postoffice as second-class matter.

OCCASIONALLY the Wilson administration varies its Mexican policies of waiting and watching by watch and waiting.

PROVIDING beds and coffee for workless men is proper, but providing remunerative work for them would save them from the reproach of charity.

THOUGH the currency bill may be passed before the holiday, it will be some little time before the country can fully determine whether it is a spuggish gift or not.

By wearing a pedometer a society had discovered that she had danced fourteen miles in an evening and a bud that can do that is no inconsiderable blossom.

COL. GOETHALS will have to postpone acting as city manager in Dayton or elsewhere, as he has a previous engagement just now with the Cucurocha slide.

CONGRESS is described by an eastern writer as "honest but inefficient." Even that, however, is better for the country than a congress that is efficiently dishonest.

If it were not for their hands and feet, averse Sculptor Trichel, American women would be beautiful. Now watch the rush of American women to have those offending members amputated.

SHOWING that he is obtaining a grasp upon the principles of diplomacy, Secretary Bryan replied to without answering the leading question of a heckling woman suffrage advocate.

EVEN if it be true, as reported, that Mr. Carnegie has given away all of his fortune except \$25,000,000, the camel will have to be whittled down some more before it can pass through the needle's eye.

IDAHO has decided that finger bowls are insanitary and now the dining car waiters when in that state will have to find some other means to attract the nimble dimes and quarters.

GEOLOGISTS are of the opinion that letting the water into the Culberta cut will have the effect either of causing more earth slides or not causing them. We agree with the learned gentlemen.

AND now the bacteriomania is in a blue funk because, they say, germs of disease lurk in books that are passed from hand to hand. If some of the people obsessed by the fear of germs could be induced to read a book with the germs of a new idea in it, how it would relieve the weary world!

DR. CHARLES E. HEDINGER of Canton, Kas., who recently attained his 93rd birthday, is, as far as known, the oldest practicing physician in this country. He has been a member of the medical profession for sixty-five years, and now at his advanced age attends to the most minute details of his practice. Dr. Hedinger is a graduate of Goettingen university, Germany, but has lived in America since 1848. He has been a navy and army surgeon, and during the civil war served as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in the 2nd Colorado cavalry. During his long residence at Capton he has served seven consecutive terms as mayor.

Fitting Glasses.

Since people have learned that

many physical troubles depend on some fault of the vision, they are more willing than formerly to have their eyes examined, and to wear glasses if the oculist prescribes them. The immediate relief that properly fitted glasses often bring to such ailments as headache, indigestion, insomnia, and nervous irritability makes the cost to the wearer's vanity or pocketbook seem trifling indeed.

Unfortunately, eyes cannot always be fitted with perfect accuracy at the first trial. The operation is extremely delicate. The counting is done in minute fractions, and the smallest error may cause serious discomfort. Some persons have very bad vision, which it is, nevertheless, very easy to correct; others have eyes to which all the skill in the world can give only an approximate fit, and consequently a partial relief. It is not fair to the oculist if the patient grows discouraged when he does not find instant relief, and wanders about from office to office.

When you ask a responsible doctor to fit your eyes with spectacles, remember that you ought to work with him, and remember also that it is his interest to make you comfortable as quickly as possible. Many people injure their own case in the examination chair. The doctor makes the examination, it is true, but the patient has to do almost as much, for the doctor must finally abide by the patient's decision as to which degree of correction best suits him. Nervousness, impatience, and uncertainty are very much out of place in the office chair. In helping the doctor all you can, you help yourself quite as much.

Some people find it hard to "break in" glasses—or rather to "break in" themselves. They are petulant and fussy, and sometimes they actually refuse to wear the glasses. This intolerance will soon yield to a little patience and a sensible consideration of the necessities of the case. There is one more point. If, after a fair trial, your glasses do not seem to be right, take them back at once to the man who fitted them to you, and give him the chance to correct them.

Mrs. A. E. McCracken and child have returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Jake Colley, near Depoy.

Orien L. Roark was in Hopkinsville last Saturday, attending the closing meeting of the week of good roads rallies held in that county. Notwithstanding the rain, there were hundreds of men from all sections of the county, and many from adjoining counties. Christian already has better roads than most counties in Western Kentucky, but the improvement will be rapid and vast.

Tuberculosis Day.

Last Sunday was "Tuberculosis Day" in Kentucky, Lieutenant Governor McDermott having designated that day, and asking the ministers over the State to preach special sermons against this dread malady which kills more of our people than any affliction. The day was widely observed, and in many places physicians made talks. There was no observance of the day here.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Your young physician very speedily acquires a wise look.

A poor movement set on foot may result in a lame excuse.

More than a watch dog is needed to keep the wolf from the door.

No man succeeds unless he takes chances; neither does he fail.

Some people act as if they had a corner on the earthly saint business.

The good will of a business is generally appraised at more than it is worth.

When love at first sight leads to marriage second sight is apt to lead to divorce.

There's a lot of credit coming to a good woman in the next world that she failed to get in this.

All the world's a stage—and some of us can't even get a chance to look at the play from the gallery.

Although a woman may be afraid of a little mouse, she never forgives her husband for not being a Carnegie medal hero.

Now that paper is being made from cornstalks, let some genius proceed to convert yesterday's newspapers into cattle food.

The person who selects a Victor talking machine will be blessed ever after, as will the recipient of such an appropriate and delightful gift. See Roark, agent.

Don't Sleep Well No Good Reason Just Can't Sleep

Some people can't sleep. There seems to be no special reason. They have no disease of the nervous system. Digestion is fairly good. Their habits are pretty good. They may smoke a little or drink a little, yet their habits are fair. Still they can't sleep well.

Just a little unbalanced in the nerve centers. That is all. They should have a little "righting up."

A tonic will generally do this. The right sort of a tonic. Peruna is exactly the tonic. Digestion is hurried by Peruna. The stomach is empty and ready to rest for the night. The circulation is equalized. The brain is relieved of all congestions and irritations.

The Peruna acts on every blood vessel in the system. It acts on all of the nerve centers. One begins to sleep and hardly knows why.

Take a teaspoonful to one tablespoonful of Peruna before each meal. Sometimes another tablespoonful at bedtime is necessary, where the sleeplessness is very pronounced.

Just try it, neighbor. You will be glad if you do. One bottle will convince you. Peruna is no sleep medicine. It is not a nerve tonic. It contains no narcotics. It is nothing of that sort. It is simply a regulative tonic. Every home should be provided with the last edition of the "Hills of Life," sent free by the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Growth of Hospitals.

The hospital is becoming an important factor in most communities, not only of this country, but also of the civilized world. It was nearly two centuries after the first white man landed on the shores of Massachusetts Bay that the first hospital was built. The first hospitals in this country were the New York Hospital, the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital. Few municipalities of any size now exist without their city hospitals. There are twice as many hospitals in existence to day as there were three years ago. With this rapid growth, many of the hospitals are undoubtedly in a more or less crude condition, according to Dr. H. B. Howard of Boston, who discusses the question in a recent issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association, this condition is temporary and will disappear as these new hospitals become better organized and equipped. The three things, he says, that our hospitals should stand for are (1) the care of the patients, (2) scientific investigation and (3) the education of physicians, nurses, orderlies, everyone within its walls, and through them the community at large, concerning the various maladies that are brought within its doors. A hospital without patients cannot educate; it cannot do good. If some of the money is used to construct smaller and more economical buildings, and the part which is left is used for opening and running the institution for a few years so that the community becomes impressed with its convenience and usefulness, this education and demonstration will bring philanthropists to the front who are glad to keep its doors open and furnish it with plenty of funds for legitimate expenses. The rapid advance in the construction of hospitals makes certain that in no very distant time public opinion will demand that each community shall have sufficient beds in its hospitals to care for every sick person who need to be within their walls. The medical profession is gradually being much more carefully educated and much better fitted for the care of patients, but proportionately fewer persons are seeking this profession. This foreshadow, accompanied and makes for the advancement of the hospital, because the gathering of the sick into hospitals not only places them where they can be better treated and given a better chance of recovery, thereby lowering the death rate of the community but it also conserves the energy of the physician and multiplies his usefulness. The German communities are much farther advanced in this particular than the American. Their insurance laws have brought above the support of sick laborer and servants in hospitals built by the cities. The hospitals in the suburbs of Berlin and other German municipalities may well stand as models for cities of much larger size in this country.

Hester, wife of Mr. Clarence McGhee, died of dilapidation of the heart at her home near the depot last Saturday night, from which she had been a sufferer for some years. Interment was in the Williams grave yard, South of town, Monday afternoon, following a short service at the grave side conducted by Rev. J. C. Gary. There were many friends in attendance.

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Elgin, Waltham, South
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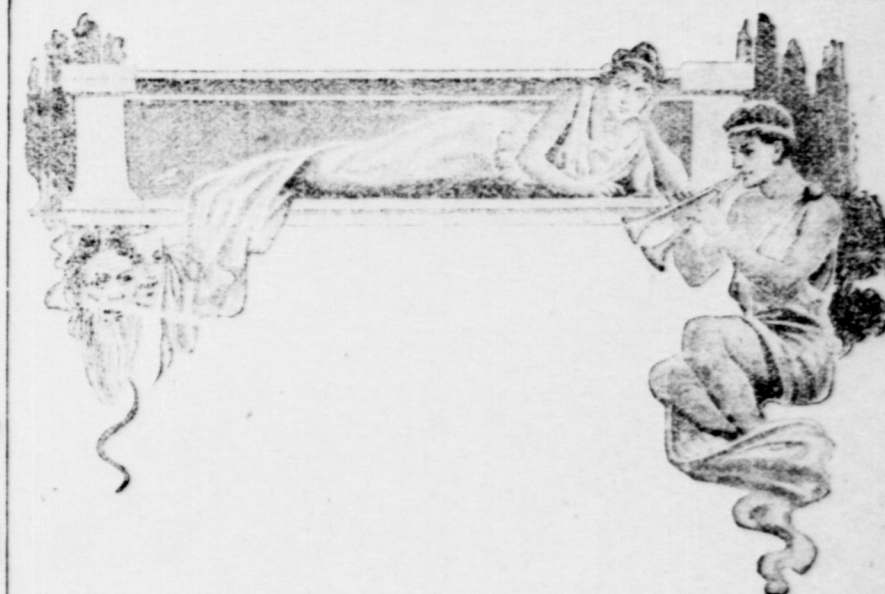
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(TEETHING POWDERS)
Cures Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the Child and MAKES TEETHING EASY.
Costs Only 25c at Druggists, or mail 25c to G. E. MOFFETT, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
Mother! Hesitate no longer, but save the health and life of your child, as thousands have done, by giving these powders. TEETHINA is easily given and quickly counteracts and overcomes the effects of the summer's heat upon teething children.

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POULTRY FACTS

FOR BETTER POULTRY STOCK

Keeping Birds Healthy and Improving Them Can Be Done by Adoption of Few Systematic Rules.

In raising stock or poultry it should be the aim of everyone to keep it healthy and improve it. You can do it very easily by adopting systematic rules. These may be summed up in brief as follows:

Construct your houses good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors and afford a flood of sunshine. Sunshine is better than medicine.

Provide a dusting and scratching place where you can bury the grain and thus induce the fowls to take the needed exercise.

Provide yourself with some good, healthy fowls, never to be over three years old, giving one cock to every 12 hens.

Give plenty of fresh air at all times, especially in summer.

Give plenty of fresh water daily, and never allow the fowls to go thirsty.

Feed them systematically two or three times a day. Scatter the food so they cannot eat it too fast or without proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of feed.

Give them a variety of both dry and cooked feed. A mixture of cooked meat and vegetables is good for a morning meal.

Give soft feed in the morning and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat and cracked corn placed in the scratching pens to give them exercise during the day.

Above all things, keep the house clean and well ventilated.

Do not crowd too many into one house. If you do, look out for disease.

Keep the house, nests, etc., sprayed with some good disinfectant, in order to keep down the lice and mites.

Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests, and whitewash once a week in summer and once a week in winter.

Let the old and young have as large a range as possible, the larger the better.

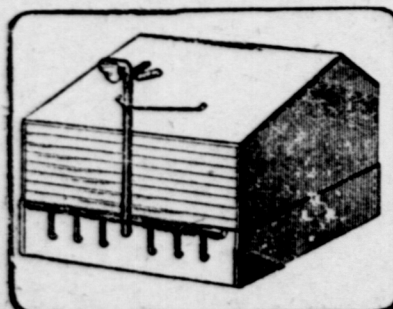
Do not breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time. Better have one breed and understand it.

Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so, by either buying a cockerel or a setting of eggs from some reliable breeder.

BROODER HOUSE VENTILATOR

Device Invented by New Jersey Man Prevents the Delivery of Too Strong Current of Air.

The Scientific American, in describing a ventilator for brooder houses, the design of C. W. Brick of Crosswick, N. J., says: This invention relates particularly to a means for ventilating brooder houses, and provides an improved



Ventilator for Brooder Houses.

form of ventilator and in connection therewith, means for heating the air induced by the ventilator; and to provide a safety valve exteriorly of the brooder house, whereby to prevent the delivery of too strong a current of air thereto.



Food plenty of sharp sand or grit with the food.

Please the consumer and you can raise the price.

Systematic marketing will overcome overproduction.

Pekin ducks do not make good sitters—use a chicken hen.

Good development before beginning to lay is best for the pullet.

Ducks need have plenty of green food or they will not thrive.

Impure water will not produce many eggs of any kind, and none that are good.

Fewer and better birds, and all as much alike as possible should be every poultry keeper's motto.

You must know that a duck has no crop. The food must be soft because it passes directly into the gizzard.

Pure white exhibition birds with have their plumage made yellow by constant feeding of corn, though a little corn occasionally will do no harm.

CUSHION SUITABLE FOR GIFT

Oblong in Shape, It Is Eminently Adapted for the Most Common Type of Chair.

The usual cushion, however soft and comfortable, is not suited for many chairs, especially for those of the deck chair variety, and it is this type of chair that is to be found in almost every home. For such chairs, an oblong cushion is much more suitable than the usual shape, and the cord that finishes off the cushion itself should form a loop at the top, so that it is easily slipped over the back of the chair, but the cushion remains in position without slipping down. Sufficient cord should be allowed so that the size of the loop may be increased or decreased, according to the fancy of the user.

The cover of the cushion looks well in buff-colored linen, and the design worked in blue and red, the shapes be-



Appropriate and Pretty.

ing outlined with black. A very simple pattern such as illustrated is best for the purpose; the design is very simple and could be sketched on the linen, or, of course, transfers can be had of almost any pattern. The size of the cushion will all depend upon the size of the chair which it is for; the back had better be of the same material, as it washes well.

Only two kinds of stitches are used in the working of the design—satin stitch and outline stitch; they are very simple to work, as shown in the small diagrams. The outlining in black of all the shapes gives an Oriental effect to the work, and gives it a more finished look generally. Washing silks or threads should be bought to work with; it will be found charming work to do in holiday time or in odd moments. Any color of cord liked can be employed, but perhaps a blue the same shade as the silk in the design is preferable.

A cushion made thus would be greatly appreciated as a gift, for it is a most useful one, particularly when its position can be regulated to suit individual needs.

PRETTY MANTELET FOR BABY

Woman Who Can Crochet May Please Herself or Some Other Mother With This Garment.

Can you make Irish crocheted lace, and have you a baby? They're perfectly serious questions, and, however they sound, weren't meant to be funny. You see, if you can crochet, you can make a fascinating mantelet for a baby; but if you haven't the baby—but, of course, how stupid—there is always somebody else's baby.

And so, there is need to ask only one question: Can you crochet Irish lace? If so, make a twenty-two-inch square of Irish lace, covered with the shamrocks and tiny roses. One corner of the square, however, is to be rounded. A straight line of shirring diagonally across this rounded corner and a row of shirring about the edge of the rounded corner itself makes a little cap for the baby. The remaining three points form the capelike mantelet. Crochet a scalloped edge on the mantelet. About the diagonal line of shirring across the rounded corner put a band of ribbon, ending in ribbon bows at either side. This is tied in a bow under the child's chin. For cool weather the square should be lined. After the crocheting is finished, before the shirring is put on the mantelet, the lining can be put in. A heavy soft white wash silk would be an appropriate lining.

You will have a truly fascinating mantelet for your baby or Baby Somebody Else.

Pompons With Beads.

Fretty pompons for slippers are made in this way: Gather a doubled strip of chiffon—about three inches wide when folded—into a rosette. Make a little satin rose of the same color.

If you are not versed in the ways of making roses from satin, make two rosettes, as you made the chiffon one, one smaller than the other, and fasten them together, and they will look flower like.

Use bright crystal beads for the flower center, and dot beads around the edges of the petals of the satin rose. Pure, clear glass beads give the best effect, but gold or silver beads would also be pretty.

To Dress the Neck.

A band of fancy ribbon for the neck, topped with a narrow edge of fur, fastened at the left side under a flat bow of the ribbon, one edge of which is fur-trimmed. On no type of neckwear does narrow fur trimming show off to better advantage than on a gracefully draped fichu. Many such fichus are made of embroidered net or chiffon. Some of them have a wide throat band of black velvet, together with a fichu-jacket finish.

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE

One of Cheapest and Best Preventive of Diseases.

Missouri Writer Gives in Detail His Method of Using Timber Covered With Iron Covers to Secure Slow Burning of Heap.

Charcoal is one of the cheapest of disease preventives that can be fed to hogs. It is especially valuable in winter, whether the animals are in the fattening pens or in the woods lot. Charcoal can be bought, but this takes away its cheapness. It can be burned on the farm, and the burning takes but very little time or labor. Green or dry timber, corn cobs or heavy brush can be turned into charcoal.

The method I have used for a good many years is very simple. Along in the fall and winter, when I need more charcoal for the hogs, I dig a trench somewhere between 8 and 10 feet in length. I make it about three feet wide and about as deep as it is wide, says a Missouri writer in the Farm Progress. If possible, I burn the charcoal in the woods lot near the timber that I am using as this saves the time and trouble of hauling the wood.

Pile the trench full of wood, putting in enough dry timber to start it blazing well. Arrange the timber so you can start the fire near the center of the trench and at the bottom of the heap, so the fire will spread upwards and to either side through the logs.

Let it blaze pretty strongly, and allow enough headway to reach all parts of the heap. I want every stick in the pile to be ablaze before I proceed with the next step.

I use big sheets of iron to cover over the trench after it is thoroughly ablaze. Several years ago I picked up three or four old scraper bottoms, thick, heavy iron plates about forty-eight inches in width. I use these to cover the trench, laying them edge to edge, and stopping the places where they overlap, with wet clay. This keeps all the heat in, and the process of slow burning can go on underneath them. A little gaseous smoke and some of the heat escapes, but most of it remains under the plates.

I let this iron-lidded pit stand for a day or two before removing the plates. I hardly ever fail to find about a wagon-bed full of fine charcoal when I open it.

The use of the sheet iron plates seems to smother the fire just enough to keep it from burning so freely as to destroy all the wood fiber, and yet gives it enough leeway to permit a slow combustion. Of course, if the pit is opened too soon the blaze will leap up again, and all the work will be for nothing.

In turning corn cobs into charcoal I follow about the same method as when turning timber into coals. They are placed in the pit, started to blazing, and then checked by being sealed up under the sheet iron. They char in about the same time as timber.

As a mineral element in hog rations charcoal is hard to beat. It is especially valuable in stimulating the appetite, and in freeing the intestinal tracts of the animals from various disturbances.

CARING FOR YOUNG ALFALFA

Practice of Pasturing Field in Fall and Winter Is Harmful to Young and Old Plants.

(By O. O. CHURCHILL, Oklahoma Agricultural College.)

Many people, on account of shortage of pasture and to save feed, pasture their alfalfa during the fall and winter. This practice is harmful to all alfalfa, whether it is young or old. No doubt it reduces the yields the following season, although the reduction may be very slight if conditions are favorable.

With the young alfalfa the practice is very harmful. It reduces the vigor of the plant, reduces the yield very materially the following years, and frequently kills out some of the young plants at a time when they are not very well developed. Fall seeded alfalfa should never be pastured during the same fall and winter in which it is seeded. The little feed which the alfalfa will furnish during the winter is far more offset by the decrease in yield.



Rhode Island Alfalfa Field, Third Crop.

tured during the same fall and winter in which it is seeded. The little feed which the alfalfa will furnish during the winter is far more offset by the decrease in yield.

When young alfalfa receives a backset it may require two or three years for it fully to recover, and during all this time the yields are smaller than they otherwise would be. It pays to give young alfalfa careful treatment and to give it every opportunity to make a good development.

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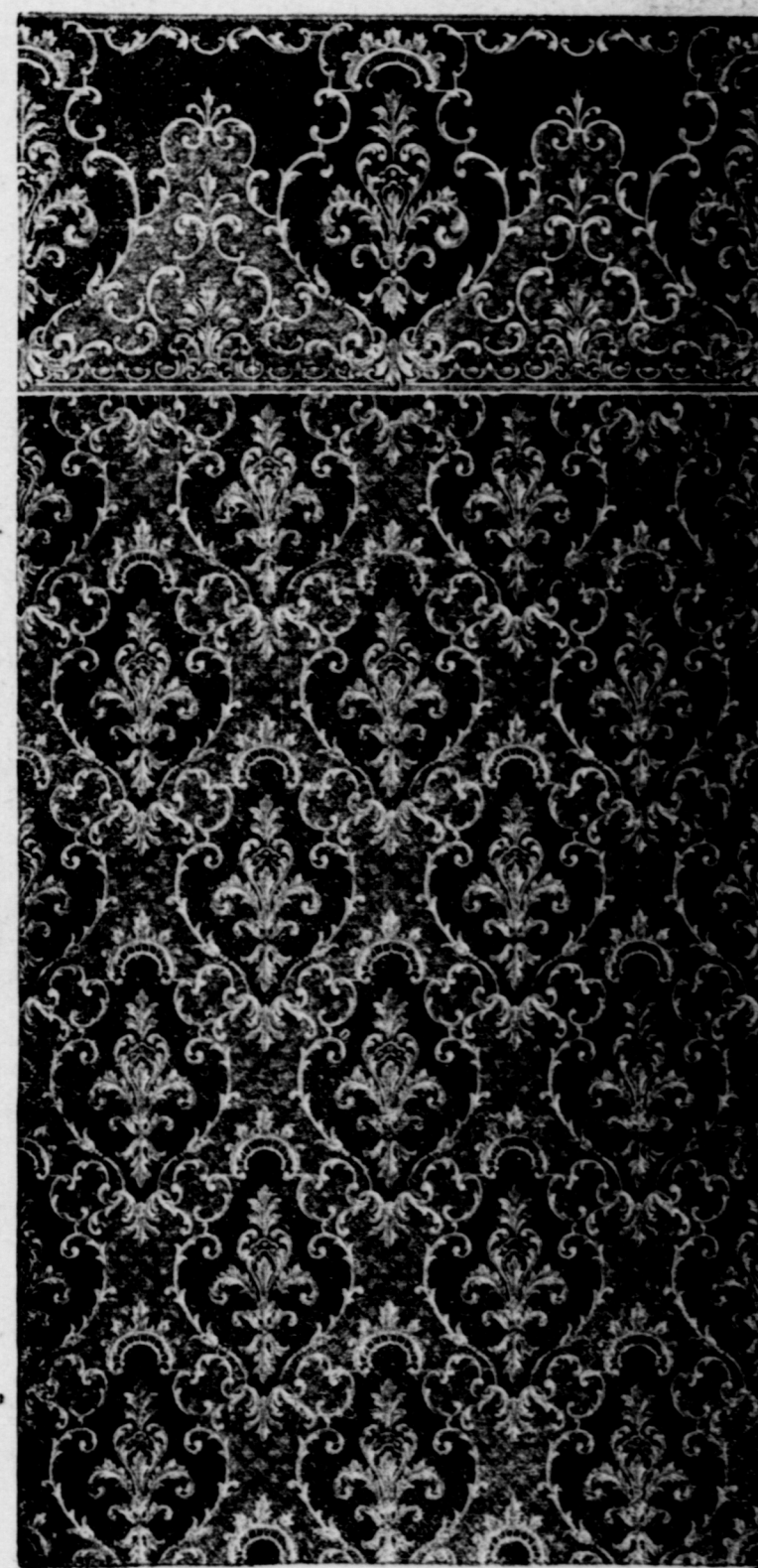
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